

A WASTED WEEK.

Trouble in the House Over
the Legislative Day.

Adjourned After a Treaty With Many
Malcontents.

The Senate Talks on the Tariff, but
Passes Many Bills.

(Week ending April 14.)

MONDAY.—Among the petitions and memoranda introduced in the Senate today was one from publishers and others of New York for the passage of the House bill for the issue of fractional paper currency—10, 15 and 25 cents—and several in favor of the international copyright law from typographical unions in various States.

Mr. Payne, from the committee on foreign relations, introduced the joint resolution agreeing to the invitation of the British government to participate in the international exhibition at Brussels, and appropriating \$30,000 for that purpose. Passed.

The military academy appropriation bill was reported back from the appropriation committee and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Teller, from the committee on patents, reported back the House bill to give validity to certain patents which had been irregularly issued (being signed by Mr. Perkins of raking up antiquated issues, Mr. McMillen of Tennessee, and Adams of Illinois) a second time in the debate, which was adjourned. Routine business was transacted and session was had.

HON. ROSCOE CONKLING.

**Serious Condition of the Distinguished
Ex-Senator—Critical Operation Per-
formed and Slight Hope of Recovery.**

Hon. Roscoe Conkling has been so seriously ill during the past week as to seize the gravest alarm. He was compelled to give up his engagements and return home, suffering intensely from what was thought to be a boil in his ear. Later this was discovered to be an abscess, and it so affected the brain that the patient became delirious. In this extremity an operation was performed by which the pressure on the brain was relieved, and Mr. Conkling for several days was free from the intense pain and delirium. On Saturday last he was much better than on the previous day. Dr. Bache reported:

"Mr. Conkling is in better condition today. He had more natural sleep during the night, and has taken some nourishment. I feel more encouraged this morning, and am anxious to have him up to Washington as soon as possible. The doctor said that he would remain in Washington and the sword. Mr. Reavis thought that the purchase would only mean that a sum of money would be paid for the sword.

The bill for the purchase from Miss V. T. Lewis of a sword of Mr. Conkling was \$10,000 was taken up and referred. A sharp and bitter debate occurred on the motion of Mr. Platt for the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union, and for the organization of the Territory of North Dakota. The bill to acquire the title to 150,000 acres of certain mineral land was taken up for consideration, and Mr. Faulkner spoke in opposition to it.

Without any further vote on the bill, or amendment, the bill was laid aside and the "settled business" was, on motion of Mr. Platt, taken up. The bill to provide for the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union, and for the organization of the Territory of North Dakota, was passed. The bill to acquire the title to 150,000 acres of certain mineral land was taken up for consideration, and Mr. Faulkner spoke in opposition to it.

The following House bills were also passed: For a public building at Bridgeport; for a bill to provide for the admission of the State of Dakota, and for the organization of the Territory of North Dakota; and for a bill to appropriate \$75,000 for a fireproof workshop at the national armory.

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In Session for Thirty-one Hours.

The deadlock in the House continued unbroken throughout the day. Finally the other three bills were enabling acts for the admission of the State of Dakota, and the northern portion of Dakota. As to the suggestion made at the last session that the country be divided into two states, Mr. Platt would convert the Senate into a mob. Mr. Platt replied that it was better for the Senate should be so small as to represent the people, than to feel the popular pulse that a State should be admitted so large as to have an abnormally large representation in the House. He then moved that we in the Union nine States have a less population than the proposed State of South Dakota. Mr. Teller, from South Dakota, had brought forward in the precedents under which that state had been admitted.

The bill went over to the Senate, and, after a vote, was referred to the committee on the Senate.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and later adjourned.

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The speaker stat'd the regular order to be the vote upon the motion submitted by Mr. Taylor of Ohio, that the House go to committee of the whole upon the direct-tax bill.

Mr. Erben of Arkansas and Mr. Weller of Indiana, who were the first to call the bill, and the first roll-call of the calendar day was proceeded with.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Weller moved an adjournment, but it was shown that the bill, which had been introduced on the 25th, was absent from 20 out of the 25 cities and the five could not be found. He was directed to call it again.

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AROUND THE FARM.

SOLUBLE AND INSOLUBLE PHOSPHATES.

More Confirmation of The Weekly Globe's Claim of the Superiority of the Less Soluble and Cheaper Forms of Phosphoric Acid Over the Costly Soluble Acid of the Superphosphates.

Another comparative experiment with phosphate made by the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station confirms experiments made by the New Jersey Experiment Station and many others, and shows that the less soluble and cheaper forms of phosphoric acid are likely to prove equal or superior to the more costly soluble acid phosphates.

The results of these various experiments should be well known by the various experiment stations, and, if they are known, what justifies them in making so great a difference in value as 400 per cent between soluble and insoluble phosphates? It all comes out of the farmers.

A bulletin of the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station gives the results of experiments with phosphates in a four-crop rotation in the years 1887-7, the first year's crop being grown without manure, and the last year, when the manure was for the trouble he has in handling and soliciting sales. There is no reason why farmers should not trust themselves in the use of the less costly as lie in their power.—(Germantown Telegraph.)

Ammonias, Potashes and Fertilizing Chemicals.

The demand for fertilizer materials continues brisk, but there are few large purchases to record, as the consumers appear to be more or less satisfied with the prices for immediate or early use. Prices are well sustained and without notable change.

Dried blood is held at \$2.00-\$2.10 a quintal, azotine at \$2.10, sulphate of ammonia at \$3.00-\$3.10, nitre, bone black, at \$1.50-\$1.60, superphosphate at \$1.00-\$1.10, tankage at \$200-\$210 a ton, grade, inc. scrap at \$1.00-\$1.10, l. o. m. inc. steam-ex, at \$1.77-\$2.20. Future salt shipments are quoted at \$1.72-\$2.00.

Double superphosphate is moving rather slowly in spite of the inducements some dealers are disposed to hold out to the buyers. The nominal quotations are \$1.12-\$1.15 per ton, 2000 lbs., spot.

Kainit is firm and in good demand, though the price has been lower, but most of it has been delivered on contract, or has gone into consumption on fresh orders.

Prices remain firm and unchanged. The rotation was in the order of wheat, grass, corn, oats, and the manure was applied to wheat and corn only—the grass and oats getting the residual effects. Two plots were unmanured throughout the experiments, and the other three the same values of the fertilizers were computed.

The experiments were to study the effects of different forms of manure, and the effect of the manure against failure from a lack of any of the elements of plant food, each of the plots, except the two unmanured, received 200 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia and 240 pounds of sulphate of ammonia per acre. They were thus supplied with nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid and lime, and the manure set out contained a vast excess of lime, magnesia and iron above what the crop could possibly use. Two of the plots received no other manure, and the remaining eight were treated in pairs as follows:

1. 200 pounds dissolved boneblack, the phosphate being added to the manure.

2. 200 pounds dissolved boneblack, previously treated with lime; phosphoric acid largely reverted.

3. 200 pounds ground South Carolina phosphate; phosphoric acid largely insoluble.

These fertilizers were all standard articles of trade. Now for the results. Of the 56 single cases recorded 36 show unmistakable gain resulting from the use of phosphoric acid and lime, 12 show gain, eight doubtful gain, and the remaining six an apparent loss. But the results give no satisfactory record to another. It would appear, however, that a limestone soil is not the most suitable for a phosphate fertilizer, owing to the fact that it neutralizes the superphosphate so quickly as to prevent due distribution to the roots of plants. A comparison of the results obtained in the experiments with other experiments appears to justify the conclusion that upon lime soils, upon very light, sandy, loamy soils, and upon the frozen, less soluble and cheaper forms of phosphoric acid are likely to prove equal or superior to the more costly soluble acid of the superphosphate. The Pennsylvania State College station would rejoice in caution in departure from established practices. A few simple and inexpensive trials of reverted phosphate on lime soils, and upon the frozen, less soluble and cheaper forms of phosphoric acid, would readily show one contemplating their use whether they were likely to prove profitable under his circumstances or not. No general rule can apply to every soil."

Copperas as a Fertilizer.

Considerable inquiry has been made recently concerning the fertilizing qualities of copperas, as favorable reports have come from France, and these have prompted experiments. Copperas has been recommended from time to time for dressing for different crops, and remarkable results of experiments made on the other side are shown, to convince the doubting American fertilizer manufacturers.

It is claimed that copperas is a good fertilizer, and that a weak solution destroys moss and the source of mildew. An explanation of the favorable effect of copperas is that it increases the power of the plant to take up nitrogen, and there is a large percentage of fibre and nitrogen in copperas.

The Connecticut Agricultural Station report that copperas was used as an experiment in this country, and it resulted in an increased yield of 600 pounds of corn, or 22 per cent, from the application of 92 pounds of copperas per acre.

The chemist of the station concludes from this investigation, and the experiments which were made in France, Japan and Germany, that experiments should be continued, although he does not believe that copperas will be found generally helpful.

It is not out of the question that copperas will be found to be a good fertilizer when applied to plants when in too large quantities, but it may be found of advantage in rich garden land that had an abundance of other fertilizer materials for many years.

This is a subject which concerns all of the agricultural world, and it is surprising that experiments have not been made on the ground allotted by each State for such purposes. So far, they have been conducted all over the world, and the results of the experiments, instead of demonstrating in a practical way on their own territory whether copperas is a good material for crops or otherwise. It is to be hoped that the public could be enlightened upon the dark subject, and a channel opened for increased business in the article.—(Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Chemical Manures.

Chemical manures are those which enter into the construction of plants, or produce such chemical effects on matters already contained in the soil as shall prepare them for use.

Organic manures comprise all vegetable and animal matters which are used to fertilize the soil.

Vegetable manures supply carbonic acid, some ammonia and earthy matter to plants, animal manures supply the same substances and much more.

Mineral manures comprise ashes, salt, phosphate of lime, plaster, etc. They are all soluble in water.

Manures should be applied to the soil with regard to its requirements.

Ammonium and carbon are always useful, but lime and earthy matter are more difficult when applied to soils already containing them in abundance in available form.

Ammonium and the earthy constituents of manure are the full constituents of the earthy constituents of the crop.

If the soil contains all the inorganic substances which are required, it is not necessary to add lime, and the manure will be more effective.

Minerals should be applied to the soil with regard to its requirements.

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Soda, one of the alkalies contained in the ashes of plants, is very much the same as potash in its agricultural character and uses.

Bulletin of Pennsylvania Experimental Station.

Grafting—Hints on Planting and Transplanting Trees.

We have Bulletin No. 2, which relates exclusively to field experiments with phosphates, conducted for the purpose of determining the use of the various forms of phosphate.

Dr. A. D. Howard, in the following conclusions, which is a general summary, is of interest to all farmers, viz.: "Upon lime soils, upon very light sandy soils, and upon pure peat soils, the less soluble and cheaper forms of phosphoric acid are likely to prove equal or superior to the more costly soluble acid of the superphosphate. Our space is too limited for us to give all the details of the experiments, but we shall endeavor from time to time to give the more important details of the experiments, and the results of the experiments, which is of interest to all farmers.

At the conclusion of the bulletin the doctor gives an important suggestion to all: 'I should be remunerated for a long time to come if the processes of nature are a mystery to man, even after he begins to partially understand them.'

To succeed, then, in grafting we want to take scions from wood of the kind sought, and so place them in contact with certain parts of the rootstock, so that the fruit may be produced.

When the tree is planted throw around it as far as the rootstock and a foot beyond, or two or three feet of each root or litter.

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TALMAGE ON JEALOUSY.

Sermon in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Politicians, Clergymen, Physicians and Business Men,

All Classes Acquainted with the Parent of Discontent.

BROOKLYN, April 15.—Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage preached this morning on "Jealousy," his text being Proverbs vi. 34: "Jealousy is the rage of a man." He said: There is an old sin, haughty, furious, monstrous and diabolical, that has for ages walked and crawled the earth. It combines all that is obnoxious in the races human, quadrupedal, ornithological, reptilian and insectile, horned, tusked, hooved, fanged and stinging, the jaws of a crocodile, the crushing folds of an anaconda, the styrax of a scorpion, the tongue of a cobra and the coil of the worm that never dies. It is in every community, in every church, in every legislative hall, in every municipal institution, in every domestic circle, in every literary and professional circle. It whispers, it hisses, it lies, it thunders, it blasphemes, it damns. My text names it, and it is: "Jealousy is the rage of a man."

It is the sin of the subtlety of others; the sin of envy in silent, secret, or open, of beauty or virtue or social or professional or political recognition. It is the shadow of other people's success. It is the sin in one's own heart, the sin of pride, fat as some one else's pocketbook. It is the twinge in our tongue because it is not as one's own; it is the tongue. It is the earthquake under our house because it is not as one's house. It is the thunder of other people's popularity souring the milk of our kindness. It is the father and mother both of half a dozen sins, of pride, envy, and detraction, and bankruptcies and crimes and woes of the human race.

In our land this passion of jealousy keeps all the world in a fever. There are at least 500 people who are jealous of Governor Hill and would like to be as successful as he is. There are 100,000 people of every land, and would like to believe him of the care of office, and after the nominations of next summer he will be made a whale of a crowd of detractors, of envy, malice, hatred, revenge, falsehood, profanity and misrepresentation will be turned upon him.

A man has been arrested in New York for a public hearing on his back a card stating that a companion had refused to pay him \$100.

Cadet Dyer in New York, with his superior officer at West Point with a baked potato, is to lose his summer vacation by way of punishment.

A man has been arrested in New York by Adam Express Company, in New York, the other day a bag containing \$20,000 in gold split open and the contents rolled in every direction.

A British ship at New Orleans reported that while on the coast of Patagonia butterflies were blown aboard his vessel at a distance of 150 miles from the land.

A man, a waiter at a hotel in Wiggins, La., who had accepted it, so they had been split apart, as boats drift, borne out by the tide, remembered the last time she had seen him.

Walking slowly from the depot they had come to a face on Tremont row, and he had stopped, with pleasant words of the weather, the early spring, and then, apologizing that he could not turn and walk with them, he had accepted it. So they had been split apart, as boats drift, borne out by the tide.

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